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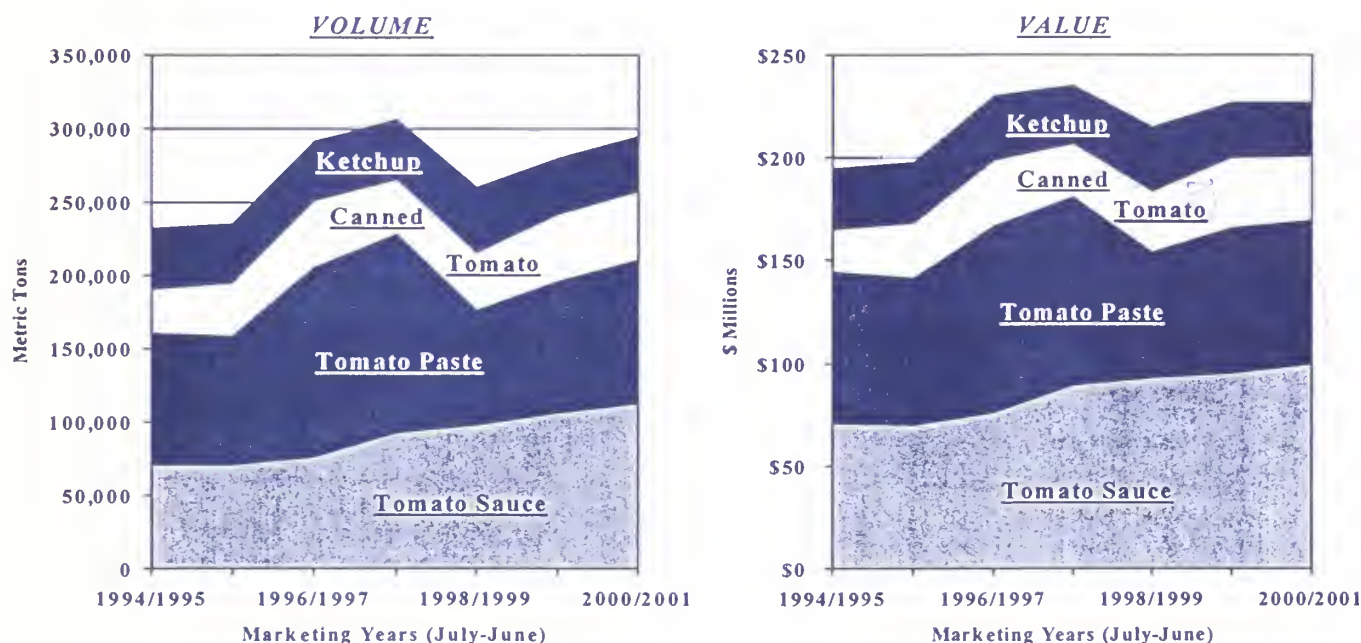
United States
Department of
Agriculture

Foreign
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Service

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World Horticultural Trade and U.S. Export Opportunities

Shipments of U.S. Processed Tomato Products Increased Slightly in MY 2001 Export Value Practically Unchanged



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Combined U.S. exports of processed tomato products in marketing year (MY) 2000/01 (July-June) increased 5 percent to nearly 295,000 tons. However, at just over \$225 million, the export value remained practically unchanged from last season. Continued abundant world supplies of processed tomato products put downward pressure on U.S. export prices, mainly for tomato paste and canned tomatoes. The United States is the world's largest producer of processing tomatoes, accounting for almost half the global output. The bulk of U.S. tomatoes for processing are for the production of tomato paste. The United States also plays a key role on world trade of processed tomato products, shipping to more than a hundred countries annually. In MY 2000/01, U.S. shipments of tomato sauce, for example, reached a record 112,000 tons, valued at \$100 million, also a record. U.S. shipments of tomato paste, canned tomatoes, and ketchup were value at \$70 million, \$31 million, and \$26 million in MY 2000/01, respectively. Canada continues to be the top U.S. customer for processed tomato products, accounting for over a half of U.S. global volume and value shipments. Other important export markets include Mexico, Japan, South Korea, and the United Kingdom.

[Check Out the New U.S. Trade Internet System Website. Go to
<http://www.fas.usda.gov/ustrade>]

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Export Summary

April

U.S. exports of horticultural products to all countries in April totaled \$913 million, an increase of 1.4 percent from April 2001. The categories with significant increases in April were fruit and vegetable juices (up 22 percent to \$80 million), tree nuts (up 11 percent to \$77 million), essential oils (up 11 percent to \$65 million), and wine and beer (up 3.2 percent to \$66 million). The categories with the most significant decreases were fresh fruit (down 4.5 percent to \$149 million) and fresh vegetables (down 4.5 percent to \$113 million).

April 2002 exports to Canada were up almost 5 percent from April 2001 to \$304 million, while exports to the EU rose 8 percent to \$181 million, sales to Mexico climbed 19 percent to \$78 million and sales to Korea rose 21 percent from April 2001 to almost \$40 million. Exports to Japan fell 1 percent to \$141 million, while exports dropped dramatically to Hong Kong (down 17 percent to \$22 million), Taiwan (down 44 percent to \$14 million), and China (down 38 percent to \$10 million) from April 2001.

Exports for the fiscal year (FY) 2002 period were up less than 1 percent from the same period in FY 2001 to \$6.5 billion. Tree nut exports were up about 9 percent to \$809 million for the October-April 2001/02 period, while essential oils exports were up 11 percent to \$413 million, and fruit and vegetable juices rose about 5 percent to \$426 million. All other categories declined. Exports to Canada rose 4 percent to \$1.9 billion for the October-April period, while exports to the EU rose almost 2 percent to \$125 million. Exports to Japan, Hong Kong, and Taiwan dropped 8 percent, 13 percent, and 31 percent, respectively compared with the same period in FY 2001. The fastest growing markets for FY 2002 to date include: India, up 32 percent, Korea, up almost 20 percent, the Dominican Republic, up 16 percent, the United Arab Emirates, up 10 percent, and China, up almost 7 percent.

To access FAS Attaché Reports online, please reference the following Internet address:

<http://www.fas.usda.gov/scriptsw/attacherep/default.asp>

Search through the country and market reports prepared by FAS attaches covering over 20 horticultural and tropical product commodities and nearly 130 countries. Search by keyword, including country and commodity.

Visit the HTP Homepage?

The Horticultural & Tropical Products (HTP) Division Homepage is updated weekly to bring the latest information to the public as efficiently as possible. The site will contain information on policy and technical developments affecting trade in horticultural commodities, as well as selected reports submitted by FAS overseas offices and special reports prepared by the division. The information will typically remain on the site for approximately one month, before being archived. For further information on this site, please contact Nancy Hirschhorn (202) 720-2974. Go to <http://www.fas.usda.gov/htp>.

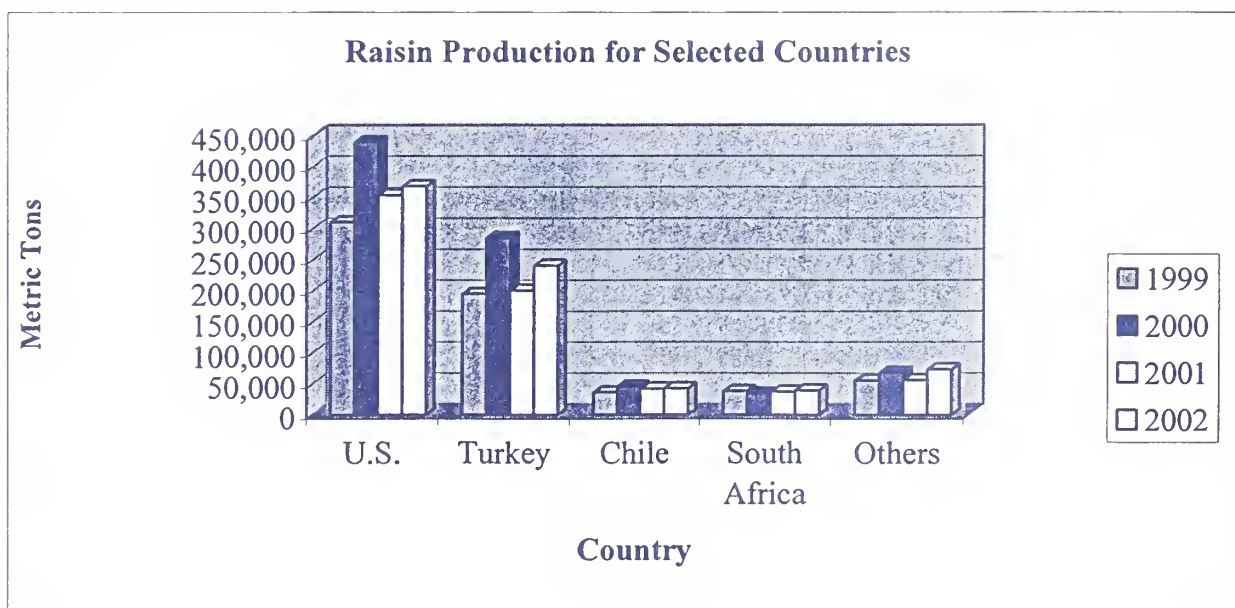
Dried Fruit (Raisin) Situation and Outlook In Selected Countries

Raisin production in key producing countries in 2002/03 is forecast at 762,154 metric tons, a 10-percent increase from the previous year. In selected northern hemisphere countries, production is forecast to increase by 9 percent in 2002/03 (September 2002 - August 2003). Production in Turkey and Greece is projected to increase by a combined 18 percent as recently planted orchards begin to add to production yields and favorable weather conditions prevail. Mexico's production is expected to fall slightly due to adverse economic conditions. In the southern hemisphere, total raisin production in Australia, Chile and South Africa is forecast at 112,000 metric tons (tons), a 22-percent increase from the previous year. Overall, total exports from these selected countries are expected to increase due to the larger crops and the implementation of more aggressive exporting strategies.

GLOBAL PRODUCTION & TRADE

The United States and Turkey are the largest raisin producers in the world. Combined, these two countries are expected to generate more than 553,802 tons of raisins in 2001/02. This accounts for more than 80 percent of the production among the world's key raisin producing countries.

The top four producers in 2001/02 are the United States (353,802 tons), Turkey (200,000 tons), Chile (41,500 tons) and South Africa (37,000 tons). Other major producers include Greece, Australia and Mexico.



Key Raisin Producing Countries in the Northern Hemisphere

Greece

Normal temperatures prevailed during the 2001/02 raisin growing season resulting in a 5-percent production increase. Raisin production for 2002/03 (September 2002 – August 2003) is expected to increase to 29,000 tons as a result of continued favorable weather conditions.

Lower priced exports from Turkey adversely affected Greece's trade activity in 2001/02. Traditional export markets for Greek raisins, including the United Kingdom (U.K.) and Germany, were primarily supplied with lower-priced Turkish sultanas. Traders reported that export prices (FOB Basis) for Greek sultanas fluctuated between 0.85-0.87 euros/kg for grade No 2. and 0.83-0.84 euros/kg for grade No. 4. According to local sources, Turkish sultanas entered the market with an FOB price at about 0.66 euros/kg. Greek raisin exports are expected to rebound in 2002/03 as the Turkish lira appreciates.

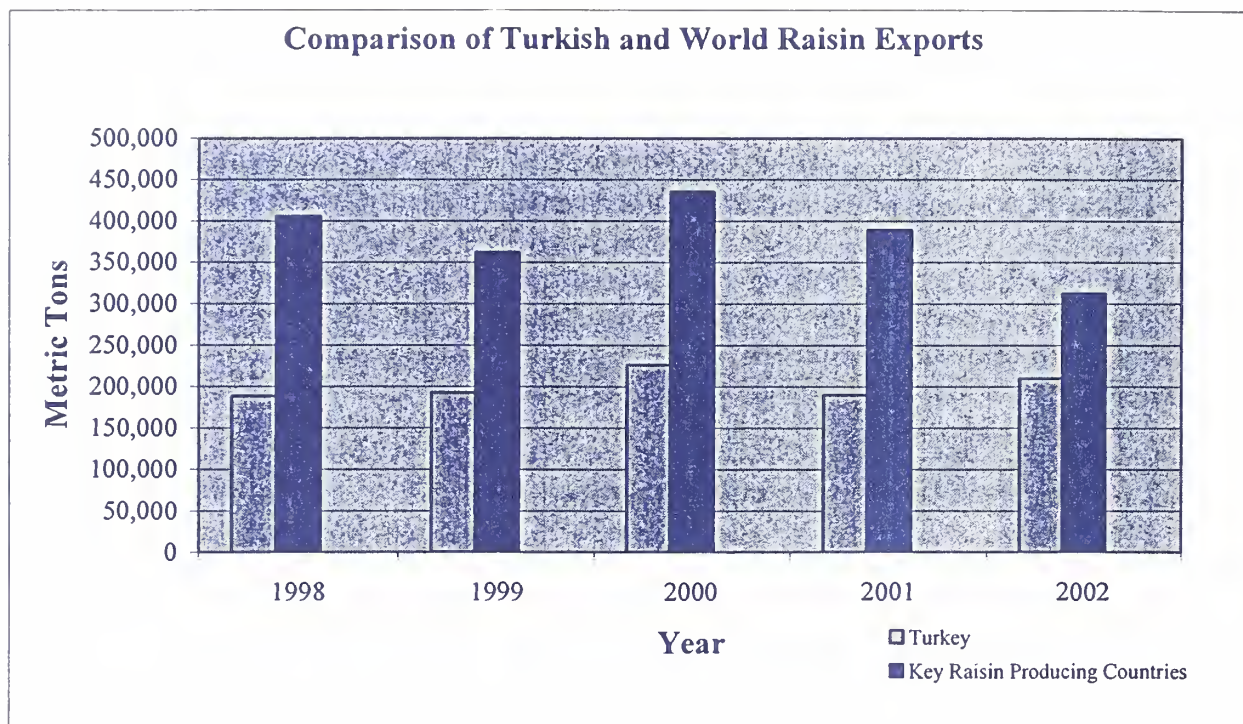
Raisin imports to Greece are minimal. In 2001/02, imports totaled 500 tons and trade conditions are unlikely to change.

Turkey

2001/02 raisin production is expected to be slightly lower due to lower supplies and appreciation of the Turkish lira. The 2002/03 crop is forecast to increase by more than 26 percent as weather conditions and recently-planted orchards begin to bear fruit. The industry has, in recent years, sought to improve the quality of Turkish raisins through better growing, harvesting, and drying techniques designed to improve cleanliness. Improvements have included the widespread use of trellises, increasing use of small plastic harvest crates (rather than sacks to minimize compaction), and the widespread use of concrete drying beds and/or plastic sheeting. Private processors have financed most of these improvements and much of the capital was derived from higher export prices obtained as a result of the EU's minimum import price system. In general, Turkish raisins are lighter in color and rounder than California raisins. The color difference is due to the fact that lye is used to speed the drying of Turkish sultanas.

Turkey exports approximately 80 percent of its raisin production annually and is the largest raisin exporter in the world. Turkey's exports account for nearly 50 percent of all the raisin exports shipped among the key raising producing countries in the last four years. In 2002/03, an anticipated larger raisin crop is expected to increase exports by 11 percent to 210,000 tons. Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Italy are the leading export markets for Turkish raisins. Due to increased global competition from South Africa, Australia and Greece, the Turkish Government has attempted to find new markets for Turkish exporters and continues its efforts to expand its presence in the United States market.

Raisin imports by Turkey remain relatively small at 1,000 tons. Although the government recently announced that the import duty on raisins of all origins was being reduced from 56.7 percent to 56.1 percent, this minimal reduction is unlikely to have an effect on raisin imports.



Mexico

Lower prices and lack of available credit are likely to decrease 2002/03 production by 12 percent to 13, 200 tons. Lower domestic and international prices are diverting some raisins for the wine and juice markets. Declining water resources are exacerbating the worsening conditions and are also expected to limit future raisin expansion.

Exports in 2002/03 are forecast to remain at 6,000 tons as a result of continued low raisin prices. The highest quality production is usually exported, mainly to the United States, and the rest is packaged for domestic consumers or used as food ingredients by the domestic baking and food processing industries.

Lower quality imports generally fill the void left by lower domestic production and raisin exports. In 2001/02, imports totaled 11,200 tons, primarily supplied by lower quality and lower-priced imports from Chile. Chile accounted for 86 percent of the total 1999/2000 and 2000/01 raisin imports by Mexico. Imported raisins, other than from the United States and Chile, have an import tariff of 23 percent. Under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), both Mexico and the United States allow raisins to enter duty-free. Chilean raisins also enter duty-free under the existing Chile-Mexico FTA.

United States

Raisin production for 2001/02 is estimated at 353,802 tons, down 20 percent from the previous year's record. Large stock levels and depressed prices continue to hamper the U.S. raisin industry. The 2002/03 crop is forecast to increase by 4 percent to 368,000 tons.

Large stock levels and competitive prices are expected to increase U.S. raisin exports for 2001/02 and 2002/03. U.S. raisin exports for August-April 2001/02 are up almost 2 percent from the same period in 2000/01. U.S. export to Malaysia jumped sharply during this period to 1,209 tons from 476 tons. The United Kingdom, Japan and Canada remain major markets for U.S. raisins.

Overall U.S. raisin imports are 17 percent higher between August-March 2001/02 compared to the same period a year ago, as a result of lower-priced products coming in from South America. Raisin imports from Argentina have risen significantly to 1,846 tons from 707 tons. Mexico's exports to the U.S. are up 16 percent. Imports are forecast to decline slightly as domestic prices for raisins continue to fall in 2002/03.

The Raisin Administrative Committee (RAC) requested \$2,900,000 in Market Access Program (MAP) funding to continue marketing activities in Asia, Scandinavia and the United Kingdom in 2002. RAC's main strategy will be to convince the trade sector of the value added qualities of raisins. Activities for this sector will include a variety of technical (baking) seminars, trade shows and new product development contests to communicate the message that raisins have value added qualities. In certain countries RAC adds a consumer strategy that focuses on the quality, nutrition and use of California raisins. The activities would be mostly in-store promotions and Public Relations. Their program in the U.K. includes funds for branded activities, which includes print advertising, features in store magazines, and trade and consumer advertising. Additionally, RAC also requested Emerging Market funds for China and Estonia to assist in capitalizing our perceived opportunities in the confectionary and baking industries. These proposals are under consideration.

Key Raisin Producing Countries in the Southern Hemisphere

Australia

In 2001/02, the raisin crop produced its lowest yields in history due to poor seasonal conditions. Low raisin prices and diversion of crops to wine production are also contributing to the decreased production of 13,676 tons. Favorable weather conditions and reduction in wine grape prices are expected to return raisin production to its normal levels in 2002/03; the raisin crop is forecast at 31,000 tons.

Exports are expected to rebound to 5,200 tons as a result of the larger production in 2002/03. Germany, the United Kingdom and Canada remain as leading export markets for Australia's raisins.

Australia is expected to import 15,000 tons of raisins from the world in 2002/03. Turkey remains the dominant raisin supplier to Australia, followed by Iran and Greece.

Chile

In 2001, the raisin crop fell 8 percent as the availability of discarded table grapes decreased. Raisin production for 2002 is anticipated to be at 42,000 tons, similar to the previous year, as weather conditions remain relatively stable. Raisin production in Chile is based on lower quality table grapes and those rejected from the export process. It is expected that in the next few years, competition from the wine industry for discarded table grapes will disappear as vineyards recently planted with wine varietals continue coming into production. Such a development will significantly increase the annual availability of discarded table grapes for either juice concentrate or raisin production. Over half of Chile's raisin production consists of large-sized grapes, which have the smallest demand and lowest world prices.

Chilean raisins are primarily exported to the Latin America region including Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela. The Netherlands, the U.K., and France are its leading European export markets. More than 90 percent of Chile's raisin production is exported.

No imports entered Chile in the past three years. A flat 8-percent import tariff was charged in 2001. This rate is expected to fall to 7 percent in 2002, and stay at 6 percent starting in 2003. In addition, an 18-percent value-added tax is charged on all consumer items, both domestic and imported.

South Africa

The raisin crop is forecast to increase by 5 percent in 2002/03 to 39,000 tons. Lower prices for juice and wine are expected to divert grapes to raisin production and are likely to contribute to the larger crop. Favorable weather conditions are expected to increase the 2001/02 crop by 8 percent to 37,000 tons.

The devaluation of the rand is anticipated to contribute to a 4-percent increase in South African exports in 2001/02, with foreign shipments going to European markets including Germany, the Netherlands, the U.K., Portugal and France. Canada and Japan are also leading export markets. Raisin imports by South Africa are minimal.

(The FAS Attaché Report search engine contains reports on the Dried Fruit industries for 6 countries, including Australia, Chile, and South Africa. For information on production and trade, contact Rey Santella at 202-720-0897. For information on marketing contact Kristin Kezar at 202-690-0556.)

RAISINS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION

Marketing Year (August/July) 1998/99 - 2002/03

(Tons)

Country/ Marketing Year 1/	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports 3/	Exports	Domestic Consumption 2/	Ending Stocks
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE						
Greece						
1998/99	2,930	28,000	4,000	24,000	4,500	6,430
1999/2000	6,430	22,500	1,000	23,000	4,500	2,430
2000/01	2,430	28,000	1,000	21,500	4,000	5,930
2001/02	5,930	28,500	500	24,000	7,430	3,500
2002/03 F	3,500	29,000	500	24,000	6,700	2,300
Turkey						
1998/99	28,593	250,000	3,131	188,247	30,000	63,477
1999/2000	63,477	195,000	1,550	192,433	30,000	37,594
2000/01	37,594	285,000	3,101	226,232	30,000	69,463
2001/02	69,463	200,000	1,000	190,000	41,000	39,463
2002/03 F	39,463	240,000	1,000	210,000	40,000	30,463
Mexico						
1998/99	0	20,000	4,474	13,142	11,332	0
1999/2000	0	12,000	8,278	7,783	12,495	0
2000/01	0	13,000	11,186	4,728	19,458	0
2001/02	0	13,500	11,200	6,000	18,700	0
2002/03 F	0	13,200	11,400	6,000	18,600	0
United States						
1998/99	146,273	227,703	24,579	110,591	196,632	91,332
1999/2000	91,332	310,529	17,370	79,995	204,252	134,984
2000/01	134,984	439,531	11,899	109,055	200,941	276,418
2001/02	276,418	353,802	20,000	110,000	203,000	337,220
2002/03 F	337,220	368,000	18,423	111,000	202,731	409,912
Total Northern Hemisphere						
1998/99	177,796	525,703	36,184	335,980	242,464	161,239
1999/2000	161,239	540,029	28,198	303,211	251,247	175,008
2000/01	175,008	765,531	27,186	361,515	254,399	351,811
2001/02	351,811	595,802	32,700	330,000	270,130	380,183
2002/03 F	380,183	650,200	31,323	351,000	268,031	442,675
Australia						
1998/99	4,000	38,500	11,481	14,485	32,196	7,300
1999/2000	7,300	21,119	16,885	5,599	35,105	4,600
2000/01	4,600	26,667	17,353	6,401	35,300	6,919

2001/02	6,919	13,676	17,400	4,416	32,579	1,000
2002/03 F	1,000	31,000	15,000	5,200	35,000	6,800
Chile						
1998/99	3,041	27,820	0	27,017	3,500	344
1999/2000	344	36,000	0	32,563	3,500	281
2000/01	281	45,000	0	41,576	3,500	205
2001/02	205	41,500	0	38,000	3,500	205
2002/03 F	205	42,000	0	38,400	3,500	305
South Africa; Republic of						
1998/99	5,744	40,358	0	28,214	12,600	5,288
1999/2000	5,288	38,142	1	20,926	13,000	9,505
2000/01	9,505	34,000	1	25,900	12,000	5,606
2001/02	5,606	37,000	1	27,000	10,500	5,107
2002/03 F	5,107	39,000	1	28,800	11,200	4,108
Total Southern Hemisphere						
1998/99	12,785	106,678	11,481	69,716	48,296	12,932
1999/2000	12,932	95,261	16,886	59,088	51,605	14,386
2000/01	14,386	105,667	17,354	73,877	50,800	12,730
2001/02	12,730	92,176	17,401	69,416	46,579	6,312
2002/03 F	6,312	112,000	15,001	72,400	49,700	11,213
Grand Total						
1998/99	190,581	632,381	47,665	405,696	290,760	174,171
1999/2000	174,171	635,290	45,084	362,299	302,852	189,394
2000/01	189,394	871,198	44,540	435,392	305,199	364,541
2001/02	364,541	687,978	50,101	399,416	316,709	386,495
2002/03 F	386,495	762,200	46,324	423,400	317,731	453,888

Source: U.S. Foreign Agricultural Attaché Reports, USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

1/ Northern Hemisphere marketing years begin August 1, and September 1 in Turkey. Marketing years for Southern Hemisphere raisins, (which are harvested early in the second of the split years shown) begin Jan. 1, and March 1 in Australia

2/ Domestic consumption figures include raisins used for feed and distillation purposes. 3/ Imports include currants. U.S.

production data have been converted to a packed weight basis in order to align them with the other supply and distribution statistics.

F = Forecast

U.S. EXPORTS OF RAISINS
Marketing Year (August/July) 1998/99 - 2000/01
and 2000/01-2001/02 August/March Comparisons
(Tons)

Destination	1998/99	1999/00	2000/1	August/March 2000/01	August/March 2001/02	Percent Changed
North America						
Canada	12,121	10,722	11,793	8,257	8,121	-1.65%
Mexico	896	1,173	630	579	270	-53.35%
Subtotal	13,017	11,895	12,422	8,836	8,391	-5.04%
European Union						
Sweden	4,368	3,527	4,805	3,493	3,236	-7.35%
Finland	2,270	1,725	1,614	1,318	1,371	4.08%
Denmark	5,148	3,177	3,852	2,750	2,052	-25.36%
United Kingdom	22,195	11,516	24,101	15,901	16,457	3.50%
Netherlands	3,471	2,812	5,551	4,038	2,853	-29.34%
France	669	625	275	161	276	71.18%
Germany	5,092	3,280	7,095	4,418	4,260	-3.60%
Spain	587	499	505	294	572	94.59%
Belgium-Lux.	926	691	889	594	631	6.32%
Italy	221	117	320	278	57	-79.60%
Ireland	110	75	72	47	46	-1.71%
Subtotal	45,057	28,042	49,079	33,291	31,811	-4.45%
Asia						
Singapore	2,776	2,162	2,025	1,470	1,285	-12.57%
Malaysia	686	577	907	476	1,209	153.89%
Korea, Republic of	1,654	1,122	2,304	1,723	1,999	15.97%
Hong Kong	1,763	1,368	2,436	1,956	2,022	3.41%
Taiwan	3,887	2,639	3,835	2,772	2,786	0.50%
Japan	30,014	22,760	22,840	15,059	15,132	0.48%
Subtotal	40,779	30,627	34,347	23,456	24,433	4.16%
Other Countries						
New Zealand	1,312	1,003	1,319	929	724	-22.02%
Norway	2,309	2,045	2,384	1,730	1,617	-6.55%
All Others	8,117	6,383	9,504	6,632	8,950	34.95%
Grand Total	110,591	79,995	109,055	74,874	75,927	1.41%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

U.S. IMPORTS OF RAISINS
Marketing Year (August/July) 1998/99 - 2000/01
and 2000/01-2001/02 August/March Comparisons
(Tons)

Origin	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	August/March 2000/01	August/March 2001/02	Percent Changed
CHILE	4,362	5,747	4,680	2,371	2,412	2%
MEXICO	11,070	6,305	3,849	3,067	3,561	16%
SOUTH AFRICA, REPUB	963	1,286	1,385	853	669	-22%
ARGENTINA	1,799	2,488	1,380	707	1,846	161%
IRAN	0	9	221	146	117	-20%
PAKISTAN	349	608	192	185	39	-79%
TURKEY	1,412	368	52	32	46	41%
CHINA, PEOPLES REPUB	15	0	45	42	1	-97%
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	0	16	42	42	0	-100%
AFGHANISTAN	4,287	419	17	17	0	-100%
UZBEKISTAN, REPUBLIC	137	0	17	0	0	0%
MACAU	0	0	15	0	0	0%
LEBANON	0	1	5	5	5	9%
AUSTRALIA	2	0	0	0	0	0%
CANADA	0	31	0	0	7	0%
GERMANY	20	0	0	0	0	0%
REST OF WORLD	164	92	0	0	0	0%
Grand Total	24,759	17,370	11,899	7,466	8,702	17%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

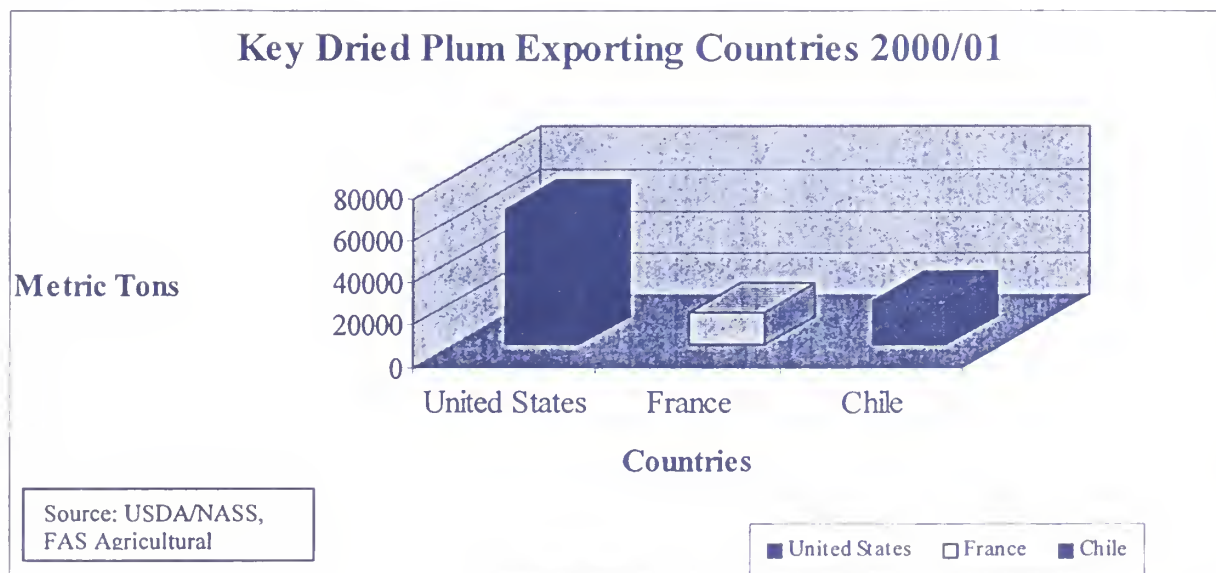
Dried Fruit (Dried Plum -Prune) Situation in Selected Countries

Total dried plum production for 2001/02 for selected countries is forecast at 191,656 tons, down 27 percent from the previous year. Dried plum production is expected to be at normal levels in France and Chile, while production in the United States is anticipated to be smaller as a result of production limitation programs. Dried plum exports are expected to fall by 5 percent as a result of smaller crops and flat international demand.

GLOBAL PRODUCTION & TRADE

The United States, France and Chile are the world's key dried plum producers. Combined, these countries are expected to generate more than 199,656 tons of dried plums in 2001/02.

These countries also are the word's largest exporters of dried plums. Chile exports approximately 90 percent of its production, the United States 46 percent and France 29 percent.



United States

The 2001/02 dried plum crop is forecast at 120,656 tons, a 66-percent decrease from last year's record crop. This smaller crop is supplemented by a carry-in of 101,000 tons from the previous year. The industry's longer-term outlook shows significantly larger supplies of dried plums as a result of increased planting of the early 1990s. In anticipation of the increased supplies, the industry implemented an USDA-funded \$17 million tree removal program in January 2002 to help stabilize production levels.

As a result of the larger crop, total U.S. dried plum exports in 2000/01 increased by more than 26 percent from the preceding year to 81,942 tons. Exports in 2001/02 are down 8 percent from 2000/01 between August 2001 and March 2002. To date, exports to the industry's largest export markets (Germany and Japan) are down a combined 24 percent. Shipments to Poland, on the other hand, are up 118 percent to 1,107 tons.

The California dried plum industry, represented by the California Dried Plum Board, exports 46 percent of its production to more than 50 markets. Market Access Program funds are used to market dried plums in Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy and China/Hong Kong. Japan and the European markets comprise about 60 percent of total export sales. Stiff competition from subsidized French dried plum producers/growers, as well as increased U.S. production, make for a challenging time for the U.S. prune industry.

France

France, the United States largest competitor, typically accounts for 15 to 20 percent of the world's dried plum production and competes with the U.S. industry in all the major EU export markets. Dried plum production is expected to return to normal levels after several years of underproduction. In MY 2001/02, dried plum production is forecast at 56,000 tons, a 27-percent increase from the previous year. To date, weather conditions have been favorable resulting in expectations that next year's crop will be at the same levels as the current year.

After the 1996 crisis of prune overproduction, French prune growers organized a production limitation system, similar to a pull-out program. Since 1997, harvests have been considerably lower, except in 2001, and French prune growers are currently organizing a planting program with a goal of 300 hectares planted per year for two years. This was decided by the entire prune industry, including the producers (97 percent of registered growers organizations), the processors and the traders. The objective was to stabilize the orchards at a level of 14,500 hectares.

The French Prune Producers' Board funds promotional activities in the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Germany, Italy and Spain. Traditionally, the EU Commission has set new minimum grower prices and a subsidy for prune processors. The processors pay this price to producers and are subsequently reimbursed with a subsidy from the EU. This subsidy conveys a significant advantage to French exporters in exporting throughout the European Union. In 2001/02, dried plum exports are expected to reach 16,000 tons.

Dried plums produced domestically are either consumed directly or are processed into food products like juice or ingredients for cookies and yogurts. During the 2000/01 marketing year, about 2,500 tons of prunes were processed into 5,455 tons of processed products.

Chile

The 2001 (January-December) crop is estimated to remain unchanged from the previous year at 22,500 tons, as a result of good weather conditions. Dried plum production in 2002 is forecast slightly larger, up to 23,000 tons, due to an increase in planted/harvested areas. Chile harvests plums from mid-February through mid-April, entirely by hand. This greatly enhances quality

since the fruit is picked at peak ripeness and maturity. Dried plums are mainly sun-dried, although there are also some drying tunnels.

Chile's dried plum exports are estimated to slightly increase in 2001, up 8 percent from the previous year. Exports are forecast to increase in 2002 due to a larger crop. Chilean dried plums are ready for shipment from the end of April through November. Latin America remains Chile's main dried plum customer. No significant changes are expected in the coming years. Three exporters account for nearly 70 percent of total export volume. Mexico, Brazil, Spain, Germany and Peru are leading export markets.

(The FAS Attache Report search engine contains reports on the Dried Fruit industries for 8 countries, including South Africa, Turkey and Australia. For information on production and trade, contact Rey Santella at 202-720-0897. For information on marketing contact Ingrid Mohn at 202-720-5330)

Processed Tomato Products Situation and Outlook in Selected Countries

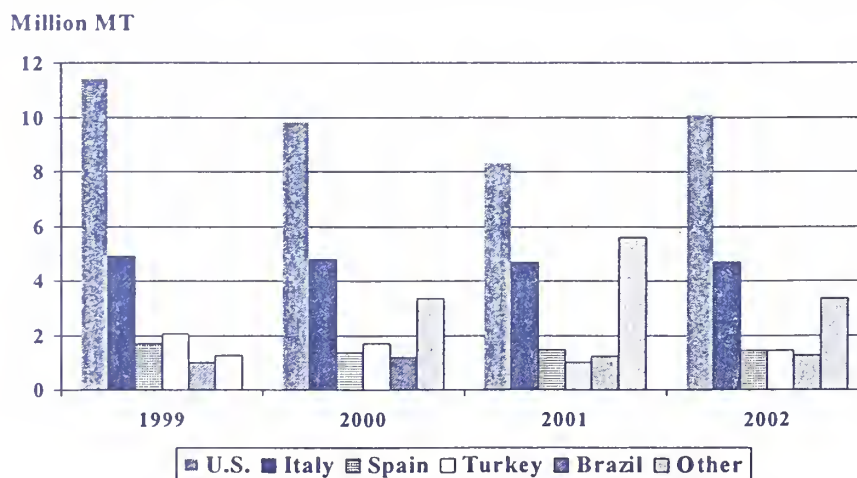
Production of tomatoes for processing in 11 major producing countries in 2002 is forecast at 22.3 million tons, up 9 percent from 2001. The increase was attributed mainly to a 22-percent increase in U.S. output as well as increases in Turkey (up 12 percent) and Portugal (up 6 percent). Production of tomato paste in selected countries, excluding the United States, in 2002/03 is forecast at 1.35 million tons, unchanged from last year, due mostly to continued abundant supplies and lower prices. Production of canned tomato pack in selected countries in 2002/03 is forecast at 2 million tons, down 2 percent from last year, due to an expected drop in production in both Italy and Greece. During this same period, exports of tomato paste from selected countries are forecast at 928,000 tons, up 8 percent from 2001/02, while exports of canned tomato pack are forecast at 1.01 million tons, up 2 percent from 2001/02.

GLOBAL PRODUCTION & TRADE

World production of tomatoes for processing is expected to reach 22.3 million tons in 2002/03, up 9 percent from the previous year. The United States produces approximately 46 percent of all the tomatoes for processing produced worldwide.

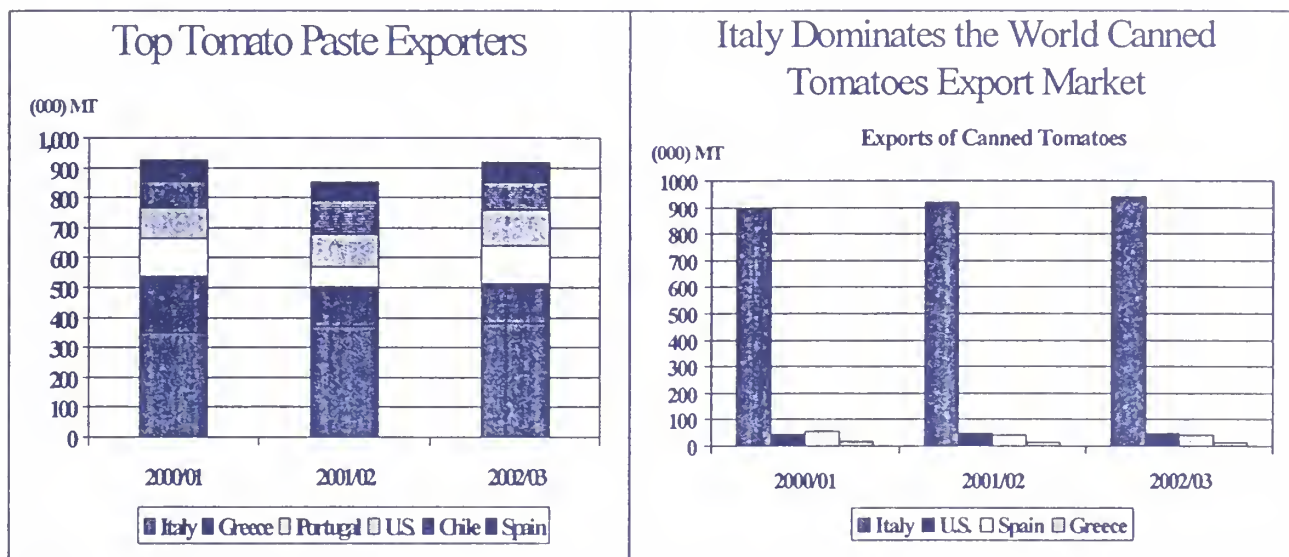
The top four producers in 2001/02 are the United States (10.1 million tons), Italy (4.7 million tons), Spain (1.45 million tons) and Turkey (1.45 million tons). Other key producers include Brazil, Portugal, and Chile.

World Production of Tomatoes for Processing



Source: USDA/FAS Agricultural Attaché Reports

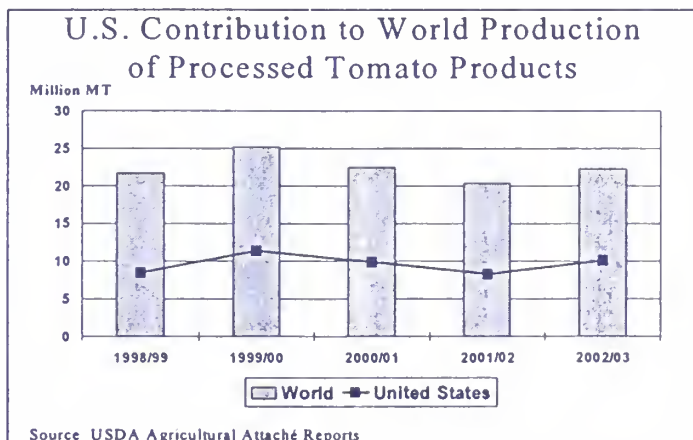
Production of canned tomato pack in selected countries in 2002/03 is forecast at 2 million tons, down 2 percent from last year, due to an expected drop in production in both Italy and Greece. During this same period, exports of tomato paste from selected countries are forecast at 928,000 tons, up 8 percent from 2001/02, while exports of canned tomato pack are forecast at 1.01 million tons, up 2 percent from 2001/02.



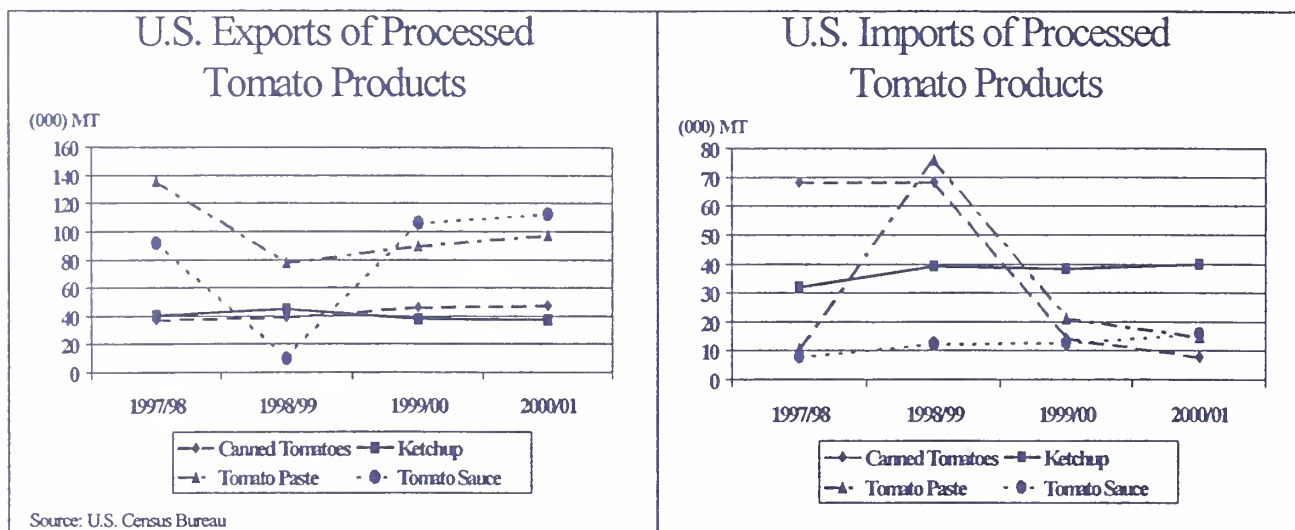
Western Hemisphere

United States

Production of processing tomatoes under contract in 2002 is estimated at 10.1 million tons, up 22 percent from 2001. The increase in output is due mainly to a major increase in area planted caused by smaller carryover of stocks and higher wholesale prices for tomato products during the marketing year. The bulk of U.S. tomatoes for processing are for tomato paste output.



California accounts for about 95 percent of the U.S. processing tomato crop. As of May 15, California's tomato processors reported they have or will have contracts for 9.53 million tons of processing tomatoes for 2002. This production is 23 percent more than the contracted production of last year. Planted area for contracted production is expected to rise 11 percent from last year to 114,121 hectares. Due to excellent weather conditions, processors are expecting a high yielding crop.



Mexico

Production of tomatoes for processing in 2002 is forecast at 96,000 tons, down 30 percent from an earlier forecast, mainly due to a reduction in planted area. The reduction is attributed to less utilization from the processing industry, decreased international demand, and lower world prices. Tomato paste production in Mexico in 2002/03 (March to February) is forecast at 11,000 tons, down 22 percent from the revised volume in 2001. As in previous years, world supplies continue to be very high and costs of production continues to rise. Industry experts claim that importing tomato paste from the United States, China, and Chile is less expensive than producing in Mexico, thus forcing Mexican companies to reduce production. The situation has become so critical that some companies have completely stopped production and importation of tomato paste for processing into other products.

Mexico's possibilities of increasing its tomato paste exports have dwindled as the United States has increased tomato paste exports. In addition, China's access to the international market, with high levels of production, has lowered international prices. As the industry finds that it is more profitable to import tomato paste, exports for 2002 are forecast to decrease further. The main markets for Mexican tomato paste are still the United States and South America. Tomato paste imports for 2002 are expected to increase to meet the expected demand from the domestic market, as the industry faces a decrease in production and international prices remain low.

Brazil

Production of tomatoes for processing in 2002 is forecast at 1.27 million tons, up 2 percent from the revised level in the previous year. Sales and associated prices of the 2001 crop were considerably better than during the previous year, thereby encouraging producers to increase acreage and production. Increased success in fighting pests in the Bahia region should also contribute to the production increase. New higher-yielding tomato varieties are also expected to further boost yields and production. Nearly all of Brazil's processing tomatoes are made into paste. Output of tomato paste in 2002 is forecast at 130,000 tons unchanged from the previous year.

Historically, the majority of Brazilian imports of tomato products are in the form of tomato paste, which is used to supplement domestic production and is further processed in Brazil into consumer-ready sauces and other similar products. In the past, the vast majority of Brazilian imports of tomato products have come from Chile, as they are the largest and most efficient producer in the region. Imports of most tomato products dropped considerably in 1999 due to the January 1999 devaluation of the Brazilian currency increased the cost of imported products. The United States is the leading supplier of ketchup to Brazil.

Chile

Production of tomatoes for processing in 2002 is forecast at 935,000 tons, down 4 percent from 2001, due largely to lower-than-expected tomato quality as a result of adverse weather conditions. Tomatoes for processing in Chile are planted from mid-September through December and harvested from January 10 to April 15. Output of tomato paste in 2002 is forecast at 102,000 tons, down 8 percent from 2001. This drop is due in part to the lower-than-expected output of tomatoes for processing.

Mediterranean Area

Production of tomatoes for processing in 2002 in the major producing countries in the European Union (EU) is forecast at 8.3 million tons, about the same as the previous year. Under the reformed common market organization (CMO) for fruits and vegetables of 2001, the minimum price for fresh tomatoes to be processed is no longer applicable. The producer organizations and the processors now set this price. Only tomatoes delivered by a producer organization and corresponding to some quality standards will get subsidies from the EU. Subsidies are now paid directly to growers through the producer organizations and reduced proportionally if production exceeds the national quota. Compensations are possible when other EU countries' processing tomato production falls below their national quotas. This new system seems to favor processors because they will not have to pay a fixed minimum price to growers in order to receive a processing subsidy. In addition, the processors will be free to purchase processing tomatoes from whatever source they chose, including from foreign markets.

Spain

Production of tomatoes for processing in 2002 is forecast at 1.45 million tons, down slightly from 2001. Improvement in mechanization, as well as new varieties and technologies, are increasing yields and productivity. Production of canned tomatoes under the new CMO reforms for processing

tomatoes will be located more and more in Extremadura, a region in western Spain where land and water are abundant.

The market price for tomatoes for processing was about \$47.30 per ton in marketing year 2001/02. Farmers and processors have agreed to a price of \$45.75 per ton for marketing year 2002/03. Besides this market price, farmers will also receive a EU subsidy of \$28.60 per ton of fresh tomatoes for processing into paste or most other tomato products and \$31.30 per ton for processing into whole peeled tomatoes. At these rates, farmers delivering to processors receive about 60 percent of their income from the market and the remaining 40 percent from EU subsidies. If the production quotas for processing were removed, Spain could increase production dramatically. Despite the penalty of 10 percent in the subsidy for processing tomatoes (other than whole peeled tomatoes) the production for processing remains profitable.

In calendar year 2001, exports of tomato paste declined by 20 percent compared to the previous year. Imports of tomato paste remained stable, as a spike in imports from China was offset by a decline from other suppliers. Spanish processors are very concerned about imports from China, which they believe will become a very strong competitor in the next few years. Imports of whole peeled tomatoes declined dramatically due to lower local consumption. Most exports of canned tomatoes and tomato paste went to other EU countries. Exports of canned tomatoes to the United States rose by 20 percent in 2001.

Portugal

Production of tomatoes for processing in 2002 is forecast at 972 million tons, up six percent from 2001. Yields for 2001/02 averaged 78 mt/hectare, 20 percent above last year, due to a combination of good weather plus some rains over the whole season. Crop quality and color is reportedly very good. In addition, industrial yields and quality are also reported to be good, although the average solid content in the crop is considered normal. Roughly 80 percent of total production in Portugal is produced in the Ribatejo e Oeste and the Algarve areas. Most of the tomatoes for processing are produced on small 5-10 hectare plots. However, the structure of the industry is changing, and an estimated 50 percent of all tomato areas (6,000 hectares) now consist of larger-scale plots with new direct-seeding technologies. All areas are irrigated. While the low cost of rural labor is one advantage that the Portuguese sector enjoys, costs of other inputs (especially land cost) are reported to be much higher than in the rest of the EU.

Exports of tomato paste are estimated at 124,000 tons in 2001, slightly above the previous year's level. The main export market continues to be the EU followed by Japan. Sales to the United States are minimal. Processors in Portugal are very concerned about the large increase of Chinese products being imported into the EU. Although the quality is reportedly mixed, Portuguese processors believe that the quality of Chinese products will improve in the near future. Processors are already contemplating new products to replace the production of tomato paste.

Greece

Production of tomatoes for processing in 2002 is forecast at 880,000 tons, down 9 percent from a year ago, due largely to a decrease in planted area. Production of tomato paste in Greece in 2002 is

forecast at 134,000 tons, down 8 percent from 2001. Only 17 plants will process tomato paste during the 2002 season compared to 38 plants in 2000. Most of the plants are located in Macedonia, Thrace, and Thessaly. The reduced number of operating plants reflects the financial problems of the Greek tomato paste industry. Canned tomato production in 2002 is forecast at 28,400 tons, down 10 percent from 2001, due mostly to large 2001 ending stocks and low world prices. Countries such as China and Israel are entering the market with extremely low prices. At the same time, recent changes in EU policies have caused reductions in the support price paid to growers from \$.07/kg to \$.02/kg today. This development has contributed to farmers' fears that their income from industrial tomatoes will be reduced. Most processing tomato farmers are trying to increase their income by utilizing part of their land resources for crops other than tomatoes, such as cotton, cucumber, onions, and corn.

The foreign demand for tomato paste at present is low because of large world production levels in recent years. At present, prices for the 2002 crop product are approximately the same as last year and Greek producers have already proceeded with advanced sales to their traditional buyers.

France

Production of tomatoes for processing in 2002 is forecast at 297,000 tons, down slightly from 2001 as a result of a decrease in subsidy for French tomato growers. In Europe, France is a minor producer of processed tomato products, with 4 percent of the total European production. The EU threshold for France set in 2001 by the EU under CMO for fruits and vegetables was 401,500 tons of fresh tomatoes.

Production of tomato paste accounts for the bulk of processed tomatoes in France. In 2002, output of paste is forecast at 42,200 tons, unchanged from the previous year. Production of canned tomatoes for the same period is forecast at 5,900 tons, also unchanged from 2001. France is a minor producer of processed tomato products and continues to be a net importer of both canned tomatoes and tomato paste. There is almost no trade between the United States and France for these products.

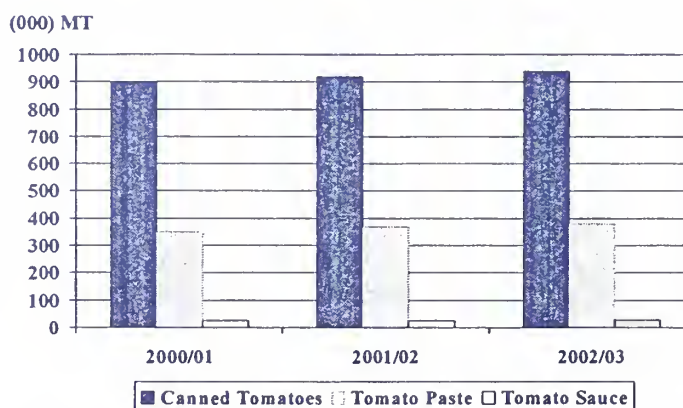
Italy

Production of tomatoes for processing in 2002 is forecast at 4.7 million tons, up slightly from the previous year, due to an increase in yields. Since 2001, the Italian national production quota was set at 4.35 million tons. That means that Italian processing tomato output exceeded the quota by over 350,000 tons, including tomato juice. Under the new EU tomato system, growers in 2002 will receive \$32/ton, down slightly from the previous year. Subsidies are now paid directly to growers through producer organizations and reduced proportionally if production exceeds the national quota. Compensations are possible when other EU countries' processing tomato production falls below their national quotas. This occurred in 2001 and therefore the situation permitted a reduction to the cut in Italian subsidies.

Italian exports of tomato products continue to increase. Prices of Italian tomato exports remained competitive in the international market due to a large domestic supply. Most Italian exports, especially whole tomatoes, are delivered to European and other developed countries. However, a significant share of tomato paste exports is of low quality and is destined for Russia and some of the

African countries. Most of this tomato product is prepared using tomato paste for reprocessing imported duty-free from Greece, Turkey, China, and other countries where production costs are much lower. In 2001, 84 percent of total tomato paste imports came from China.

Italian Exports of Processed Tomato Products



Source: U.S. Agricultural Attaché Report, USDA

Israel

Production of tomatoes for processing in 2002 is forecast at 165,000 tons, up 13 percent from the revised output in 2001, which was one of the worst years for the Israeli's tomato processing industry. The total area planted for processing tomatoes is dictated by the quantities the processors are willing to accept. In 2001, 1,650 hectares were planted, compared to 2,150 hectares in crop year 2000. In 2002, planted area will remain almost the same. The Golan Heights, previously an important growing area, mainly for the late ripening varieties, has almost abandoned tomato production due to severe water shortages. Farms there have shifted most of their reduced irrigation quotas to their fruit orchards. Economies of size are a key factor in the production of tomatoes for the processing industry. They have caused most small holders to abandon the industry to large cooperative farms or private companies. Between 85 and 90 percent of all processing tomatoes are produced on large holdings of 50 to 150 hectares. In 2002, production of tomato paste in Israel is forecast at 18,975 tons, up 15 percent from the previous year, due mostly to a large increase in tomato deliveries to processors.

Exports have declined steadily in recent years from a level of \$33 million in 1995, to \$14 million in 1999, and only \$8 million in 2000. The decline is a result of surpluses in the world market and the failure of Israeli producers to compete with low-cost producers such as China.

Turkey

Production of tomatoes for processing in 2002 is forecast at 1.45 million tons, up 12 percent from the previous year, due mainly to insufficient local stocks and expectations for increased exports. Commercial tomato paste production for 2002 is projected to reach 220,000 tons, up 30 percent from last year. Higher prices, which are the result of low domestic stocks, and an expected 10-percent

increase in exports, are the reasons for this increase. Also, processors in Turkey are cautious about the potentially large output in California and extremely low export prices offered by China, and are not willing to increase their overall production volume to the 300,000-ton level that was achieved a few years ago. Access to the EU-market also remains a major problem due to a dispute over duty free EU meat exports to Turkey.

The Turkish tomato paste industry is very dependent on exports. In recent years, exports to traditional markets, particularly Libya and Algeria, have declined sharply as a result of political and economic problems in the importing countries. To compensate for the loss of these markets, the Turkish industry is turning increasingly to quality markets, particularly Japan and non-EU European countries. Japan continues to be Turkey's leading export destination because the Japanese prefer the color and taste of Turkish paste and believe that hand picking improves the quality. The EU is not allowing Turkey to utilize its 38,400-ton duty free tomato paste export quota due to a dispute over duty free EU meat exports to Turkey. Over quota imports of tomato paste to the EU are subject to a 15 percent tariff. Industry members believe that Turkey has a comparative advantage in production and processing over the European producers and will benefit greatly from the resolution of quota disputes.

The Attaché Report search engine contains reports on the Processed Tomato industry for several countries including Brazil, Chile, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey. For more information on production and trade, contact Erik Hansen at 202-720-0875. Also, please visit the processed vegetables commodity page: http://www.fas.usda.gov/http/horticulture/Proc_Veg.html for further information.

Table 1: Production of Processing Tomatoes in Selected Countries

Region/ Country	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
	Thousand Metric Tons					
North America						
United States	9,047	8,523	11,416	9,851 1/	8,316	F 10,083
Mexico	300	290	190	112	96	100
Total	9,347	8,813	11,606	9,963	8,412	10,183
South America						
Brazil	950	1,225	1,000	1,200	1,240	1,265
Chile	912	950	975	940	975	935
Total	1,862	2,175	1,975	2,140	2,215	2,200
Western Mediterranean						
Italy	3,520	4,372	4,900	4,810	4,690	4,700
Greece	1,245	1,325	1,350	1,150	970	880
Spain	981	1,336	1,687	1,381	1,463	1,450
Portugal	772	988	997	855	917	972
France	286	327	363	324	298	297
Total	6,804	8,348	9,297	8,520	8,338	8,299
Eastern Mediterranean						
Turkey	1,080	2,050	2,050	1,700	1,300	1,450
Israel	176	267	267	223	146	165
Total	1,256	2,317	2,317	1,923	1,446	1,615
Total Mediterranean	8,060	10,665	11,614	10,443	9,784	9,914
Grand Total	19,269	21,653	25,195	22,546	20,411	22,297

Source: Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS, USDA

1/ based on contracts

F= forecast based on contract intentions

**Table 2: Canned Tomatoes 1/
Production, Supply, and Distribution in Selected Countries**

Marketing Year 2/	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Supply Distribution	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks
Brazil							
2000/2001	855	2,300	6,000	9,155	195	8,600	360
2001/2002	360	2,600	6,200	9,160	200	8,750	210
2002/2003 F	210	2,800	6,200	9,210	200	8,800	210
Chile							
2000/2001	74	6,000	0	6,074	1,972	3,300	802
2001/2002	802	5,900	0	6,702	2,850	3,400	452
2002/2003 F	452	4,400	0	4,852	1,275	3,400	177
France							
2000/2001	9,719	16,030	88,629	114,378	5,894	100,000	8,484
2001/2002	8,484	5,900	95,000	109,384	5,500	95,884	8,000
2002/2003 F	8,000	5,900	95,000	108,900	5,500	95,400	8,000
Greece							
2000/2001	1,799	36,900	14,000	52,699	18,000	32,500	2,199
2001/2002	2,199	31,356	19,000	52,555	14,500	32,500	5,555
2002/2003 F	5,555	28,400	16,000	49,955	14,000	32,750	3,205
Israel							
2000/2001	8,105	18,046	260	26,411	11,800	8,600	6,011
2001/2002	6,011	11,100	0	17,111	7,000	8,100	2,011
2002/2003 F	2,011	13,365	250	15,626	7,500	7,500	626
Italy							
2000/2001	417,000	1,888,000	12,000	2,317,000	900,000	900,000	517,000
2001/2002	517,000	1,780,000	10,000	2,307,000	920,000	920,000	467,000
2002/2003 F	467,000	1,750,000	10,000	2,227,000	940,000	930,000	357,000
Spain							
2000/2001	20,000	195,623	2,817	218,440	54,548	158,000	5,892
2001/2002	5,892	195,400	1,063	202,355	40,866	155,000	6,489
2002/2003 F	6,489	195,833	1,000	203,322	42,000	156,322	5,000
Total							
2000/2001	457,552	2,162,899	123,706	2,744,157	992,409	1,211,000	540,748
2001/2002	540,748	2,032,256	131,263	2,704,267	990,916	1,223,634	489,717
2002/2003 F	489,717	2,000,698	128,450	2,618,865	1,010,475	1,234,172	374,218

Source: U.S. Agricultural Attaché Reports, FAS/USDA

1/ Includes whole peeled, and/or wedged, diced, crushed, and other non-concentrated products

2/ Marketing years are July-June with the exception of France's, which is August-July, and Brazil's is May-April.

F = Forecast

**Table 3: Tomato Paste
Production, Supply, and Distribution in Selected Countries**

Marketing Year 1/	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Supply Distribution	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks
Brazil							
2000/2001	17,449	110,000	500	127,949	1,000	125,350	1,599
2001/2002	1,599	130,000	400	131,999	1,000	126,500	4,499
2002/2003 F	4,499	130,000	400	134,899	1,000	127,500	6,399
Chile							
2000/2001	1,363	110,000	0	111,363	87,584	11,680	12,099
2001/2002	12,099	111,000	0	123,099	109,009	11,680	2,410
2002/2003 F	2,410	102,000	0	104,410	90,000	11,710	2,700
France							
2000/2001	38,644	43,100	84,177	165,921	5,992	99,929	60,000
2001/2002	60,000	42,200	70,000	172,200	6,000	100,000	66,200
2002/2003 F	66,200	42,200	70,000	178,400	6,000	105,000	67,400
Greece							
2000/2001	43,000	180,000	3,500	226,500	190,000	15,500	21,000
2001/2002	21,000	145,000	12,000	178,000	135,000	17,500	25,500
2002/2003 F	25,500	134,000	14,000	173,500	135,000	17,500	21,000
Israel							
2000/2001	9,420	26,290	0	35,710	16,353	14,200	5,157
2001/2002	5,157	16,560	0	21,717	6,000	12,500	3,217
2002/2003 F	3,217	18,975	500	22,692	7,000	12,500	3,192
Italy							
2000/2001	160,000	340,000	65,000	565,000	350,000	74,000	141,000
2001/2002	141,000	330,000	70,000	541,000	370,000	74,000	97,000
2002/2003 F	97,000	328,000	73,000	498,000	380,000	74,000	44,000
Mexico							
2000/2001	0	21,000	17,183	38,183	7,176	31,007	0
2001/2002	0	14,000	22,000	36,000	5,000	31,000	0
2002/2003 F	0	11,000	24,000	35,000	4,000	31,000	0
Portugal							
2000/2001	27,650	155,955	0	183,605	124,383	39,222	20,000
2001/2002	20,000	158,387	0	178,387	64,781	100,106	13,500
2002/2003 F	13,500	155,000	0	168,500	125,000	38,500	5,000
Spain							
2000/2001	20,900	169,718	15,058	205,676	75,967	126,000	3,709
2001/2002	3,709	225,849	13,715	243,273	64,818	140,000	38,455
2002/2003 F	38,455	205,357	10,000	253,812	70,000	150,000	33,812
Turkey							
2000/2001	25,035	265,000	0	290,035	134,914	117,000	38,121
2001/2002	38,121	170,000	0	208,121	100,000	105,000	3,121
2002/2003 F	3,121	220,000	0	223,121	110,000	107,500	5,621
Total							
2000/2001	343,461	1,421,063	185,418	1,949,942	993,369	653,888	302,685
2001/2002	302,685	1,342,996	188,115	1,833,796	861,608	718,286	253,902
2002/2003 F	253,902	1,346,532	191,900	1,792,334	928,000	675,210	189,124

Source: U.S. Agricultural Attaché Reports, FAS/USDA

1/ Marketing year July-June with the exception of France (August-July), Brazil (May-April), Mexico (March-February), and Turkey (September-August). 2/ 28-30 Percent Basis. F=Forecast.

**Table 4: United States Exports
Canned Tomatoes, Ketchup, Tomato Paste, Sauce 1/**

Commodity/ Destination	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	July-March 2000/01	July-March 2001/02
Metric Tons						
Canned Tomatoes						
Canada	24,320	20,736	28,052	30,661	24,408	21,747
Japan	1,947	13,055	10,916	2,400	1,857	1,354
Korea; Republic of	382	1,430	776	777	580	776
Mexico	6,293	954	1,512	3,429	2,520	2,240
Australia	257	516	124	90	69	16
Other	4,398	2,587	4,565	9,852	6,595	13,368
<i>Total</i>	<i>37,597</i>	<i>39,278</i>	<i>45,945</i>	<i>47,209</i>	<i>36,029</i>	<i>39,501</i>
Ketchup						
Japan	9,390	8,861	6,283	5,996	4,536	3,696
Canada	6,771	5,148	5,879	8,405	5,890	6,473
Mexico	4,223	4,201	7,186	7,129	5,692	4,909
Brazil	417	4,035	939	71	71	171
Hong Kong	3,458	3,474	3,567	2,475	1,791	3,855
Israel	1,371	2,171	1,295	2,020	1,271	1,811
United Kingdom	334	1,725	1,651	286	135	910
Netherlands Antilles	649	969	597	502	356	449
Saudi Arabia	1,240	923	1,156	1,015	873	313
Other	12,455	13,102	9,670	9,224	6,386	8,613
<i>Total</i>	<i>40,308</i>	<i>44,609</i>	<i>38,223</i>	<i>37,123</i>	<i>27,001</i>	<i>31,200</i>
Tomato Paste						
Canada	46,171	41,556	46,097	47,731	37,169	36,273
Japan	14,358	7,455	10,274	16,748	11,168	9,907
Dominican Republic	116	6,891	77	900	329	1,186
Korea; Republic of	10,634	5,472	6,465	7,989	6,274	4,716
Philippines	5,804	4,623	4,288	508	356	1,844
Mexico	5,307	3,768	7,188	12,670	9,127	8,729
Taiwan	1,839	2,058	1,819	823	354	53
Hong Kong	1,313	1,428	1,061	1,466	1,202	1,652
Haiti	3,247	1,183	2,097	536	304	1,295
Other	47,036	3,353	10,458	8,278	6,744	2,673
<i>Total</i>	<i>135,825</i>	<i>77,787</i>	<i>89,824</i>	<i>97,649</i>	<i>73,027</i>	<i>68,328</i>
Tomato Sauce						
Canada	63,686	71,206	69,465	66,642	47,496	51,090
Mexico	5,757	6,303	6,287	10,640	7,570	10,053
Japan	4,265	3,278	3,839	6,078	4,996	2,107
Saudi Arabia	1,441	1,917	806	1,304	1,067	828
Korea; Republic of	1,840	1,734	2,617	1,765	1,371	1,524
United Kingdom	1,586	1,489	3,711	4,345	3,206	2,516
Netherlands	1,250	1,201	1,525	1,266	1,090	437
Sweden	1,324	1,015	1,409	1,341	1,104	1,073
Other	11,122	10,209	16,576	18,956	14,285	11,811
<i>Total</i>	<i>92,271</i>	<i>98,352</i>	<i>106,235</i>	<i>112,337</i>	<i>82,185</i>	<i>81,439</i>

1/ Marketing year (July-June). Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Table 5: United States Imports
Canned Tomatoes, Ketchup, Tomato Paste, Sauce 1/**

Commodity/ Destination	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	July-March 2000/01	July-March 2001/02
Metric Tons						
Canned Tomatoes						
Italy	47,352	39,028	2,003	371	332	155
Israel	6,461	10,464	5,611	1,178	827	3,074
Canada	5,880	9,870	2,747	2,767	2,110	4,371
Spain	5,762	5,482	2,243	1,036	591	1,383
Chile	2,394	2,841	462	688	353	402
Turkey	402	139	322	40	38	16
Other	191	338	800	1,734	594	488
<i>Total</i>	<i>68,442</i>	<i>68,162</i>	<i>14,188</i>	<i>7,814</i>	<i>4,845</i>	<i>9,889</i>
Ketchup						
Canada	31,786	38,747	37,871	39,207	30,874	43,348
China	0	222	380	402	289	1,846
Hong Kong	0	45	0	9	0	30
India	17	16	13	31	16	47
Japan	0	16	0	0	0	0
Other	11	18	50	78	66	102
<i>Total</i>	<i>31,814</i>	<i>39,064</i>	<i>38,314</i>	<i>39,727</i>	<i>31,245</i>	<i>45,373</i>
Tomato Paste						
Chile	491	27,302	2,348	669	371	1,407
Mexico	8,350	22,815	6,884	3,508	313	0
Peru	0	5,948	1,238	795	755	354
Israel	1,118	4,722	6,735	2,215	1,933	1,704
Italy	425	4,659	175	729	670	556
China	0	4,265	3,363	6,283	1,737	4,166
Canada	149	1,635	97	14	0	112
Portugal	8	1,295	0	0	0	0
Turkey	63	1,282	324	342	290	442
Other	100	2,111	60	287	244	447
<i>Total</i>	<i>10,705</i>	<i>76,034</i>	<i>21,224</i>	<i>14,842</i>	<i>6,313</i>	<i>9,188</i>
Tomato Sauce						
Canada	5,385	5,638	6,036	7,741	6,769	5,492
France	0	3,016	0	0	0	7
Portugal	6	1,108	0	2	2	0
Dominican Republic	1,266	902	1,848	3,194	1,002	6,579
Italy	821	674	1,087	1,715	1,318	1,303
Mexico	69	559	3,210	2,916	1,824	2,321
Other	329	588	381	370	315	309
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,876</i>	<i>12,485</i>	<i>12,562</i>	<i>15,938</i>	<i>11,230</i>	<i>16,011</i>

1/ Marketing year (July-June). Source: U.S. Census Bureau

World Trade Situation and Policy Updates

ITC Rules Imports of Chilean Frozen Raspberry Injure U.S. Industry

On June 20, 2002, the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issued a final determination that the U.S. raspberry industry has been materially injured by imports of individually quick frozen red raspberries (IQF) from Chile. This decision follows the Department of Commerce's final ruling in May that IQF red raspberries from Chile were being sold in the United States at less than fair market value. At that time, final antidumping duties on imported IQF raspberries ranged from 0.50 to 5.98 percent. The Department of Commerce will now instruct its Customs officials to assess the antidumping duties on all imports of this product from Chile. Since the ITC's preliminary affirmative injury ruling on the case last June, U.S. imports of IQF red raspberries from Chile through April were up 22 percent on a volume basis, and increased 12 percent on a value basis, compared to the same period in the preceding year.

Department of Commerce Ordered to Explain Method for Calculating Anti-dumping Duties on Chinese Apple Juice

On June 18, the New York-based U.S. Court of International Trade ruled that the U.S. Department of Commerce must address the method used when calculating anti-dumping duties imposed on Chinese not-frozen apple juice concentrate (AJC) in 2000. The ruling came more than two years after China's apple juice producers filed an appeal on the dumping decision with the U.S. Court of International Trade. The Chinese producers appealed the Commerce Department's use of India as a surrogate country, among other factors, to determine the cost of production of AJC in China. Because China is not a free market economy, Commerce was allowed to use India as a substitute country. The Commerce Department has 90 days from the ruling to address the issues outlined in the Court's decision. The anti-dumping duties, ranging from about 9 percent to 52 percent, will remain in effect during this period. On May 15, 2000, the U.S. International Trade Commission issued a final determination that the U.S. apple juice industry was materially injured by imports of AJC from China. Commerce instructed U.S. Customs officials to assess the antidumping duties on all imports of Chinese non-frozen apple juice concentrate (including semi-frozen or chilled). The dumping duties are to be in effect for five years.

Argentina's Apple and Pear Exports Running at Record Pace

Boosted by the devaluation of the Argentine peso, combined shipments of Argentine apples and pears have exceeded 400,000 tons in the first five months (January-May) of the 2002 season, up 15 percent from the same period last year. The sharp devaluation of Argentina's peso has helped exports and improved peso returns to the main apple and pear growing regions of the Rio Negro and Neuquen. However, in U.S. dollars, returns to shipments are down 8 per cent from last season, due to the weakness of the Argentine peso vis-à-vis the U.S. dollar. Reportedly, the Argentine peso has fallen 270 percent in value against the U.S. dollar since January 2002. Argentina plays a major role in world apple and pear exports. In 2001, Argentine pear exports reached about 315,000 tons, valued at \$165 million. Shipments of apples during the same year totaled nearly 200,000 tons, valued at \$97 million. The lower-priced fruit from Argentina,

however, is not expected to adversely affect U.S. fruit shipments this season. Although marketed year round, the bulk of Argentina's fresh apples and pears are exported in the months of February through April. Major export markets for Argentina's fruits are Brazil, the EU, particularly Italy, and the United States.

Outlook Positive for U.S. Apple and Pear Shipments to Cuba

After several days of meetings and site visits to packing houses and orchards in Washington state and New York, U.S. apples and pears may soon find their way to Cuba, ending a 40-year absence. On June 16, 2002, representatives from APHIS and Cuba's Centro Nacional Sanidad Vegetal (CNSV) signed a document that details the phytosanitary requirements for the exportation of Washington State apples and pears to Cuba. Likewise, New York apple growers received phytosanitary clearance on June 19. New York and Washington are the only states that now have clearance to ship apples to Cuba. Shipments from both states will require a Federal Phytosanitary Certificate (PC), along with an additional declaration indicating that they are free of certain pests, such as *Rhagoletis pomonella* (apple maggot). In the near term, potential sales of apples to Cuba could total \$500,000 annually. The first export sale, which will be made on a cash basis, is expected to take place in the summer of 2002.

Potential New Market Opportunities for U.S. Fruits in Colombia

Representatives from the Washington Apple Commission (WAC) reported on June 14 that Colombia has banned fruit from Chile until at least September 2002. The ban was imposed after Colombian Customs officials at the port of Buenaventura detected *Cydia pomonella* (Codling moth) in four shipments of Chilean fruit. The ban on Chile could likely bring new market opportunities for U.S. fruit exports to Colombia. In August 2001, Colombian inspectors are tentatively scheduled to participate in an apple tour in the Pacific Northwest and Michigan to perform technical inspections of field orchards and laboratories. In calendar year 2001, Chile's fruit shipments to Colombia were valued at \$37 million. Colombia was Chile's seventh largest fruit market in 2001, accounting for about 3 percent of its exports. The leading Chilean fruits exported in 2001 to Colombia included table grapes, apples, and pears. Meanwhile, U.S. fruit exports, primarily apples, to Colombia reached \$7 million in 2001.

Mexican Tomato Growers Withdraw from the Suspension Agreement on Imports of Fresh Tomatoes

On May 31, 2002, the Confederation of the Agricultural Associations of Sinaloa (CAADES), a Mexican tomato grower's organization, sent a letter to the Department of Commerce (DOC), announcing its decision to withdraw from the agreement established in 1996 suspending the anti-dumping investigation into fresh tomatoes from Mexico, effective July 30, 2002. With this decision, the DOC will reactivate the anti-dumping investigation from the time of the preliminary determination, originally published on November 1, 1996. Customs will require deposits based on the preliminary anti-dumping margins ranging from 4.16 percent to 188.45 percent. This unexpected announcement came as the DOC was in the midst of a "sunset review" of the agreement to determine whether it should be continued. The review began last October and was expected to be completed by October 2002. The original suspension agreement, which

ran from November 1, 1996, through November 1, 2001, established a reference price of \$0.172 per pound (equivalent to \$4.30 for a 25-pound box) for the July 1 to October 23 period; and \$0.2108 per pound (equivalent to \$5.27 per pound box) for the October 22 to June 30 period).

Canadian Tribunal Rules No Injury in Dumping Case Against Fresh Tomatoes from the United States

On June 26, the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (CITT) issued its finding that the dumping of fresh tomatoes from the United States has not caused material injury and is not threatening to cause material injury to the domestic industry. This negative determination brings this case to a close. On June 24, the Canadian Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA) had confirmed that fresh tomatoes from the United States, excluding tomatoes for processing, were dumped into Canada at, on average, 33 percent below normal price levels. A U.S. dumping investigation against Canadian greenhouse tomatoes was effectively terminated on April 2, when the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) issued a final negative injury determination in the case. Two-way tomato trade remains critical to both industries' stability and long-term health. According to Census Bureau data, U.S. exports of tomatoes to Canada in CY 2001 were valued at \$115 million, while U.S. imports of tomatoes from Canada in that same year reached \$167 million.

Export News and Opportunities

Every U.S. exporter wants to get paid. However, credit can make or break a deal. It can shift the advantage to you or to your competitor. That's why many exporters turn to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Export Credit Guarantee Programs. With USDA's guarantee behind the credit, you can arrange competitive financing with less risk. Your buyers may benefit too, from longer terms and lower rates. In FY 2002, USDA has made available over \$5 billion in credit guarantees to facilitate sales to selected developing countries, Western Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. Invest the time to learn more about the Export Credit Guarantee Programs, (GSM-102) and Supplier Credit Guarantee Program (SCGP), to increase your sales and lower your risks. Use GSM and SCGP to avoid possible importer and foreign bank defaults on payments and ensure that American farm and food products continue to move to markets around the world. While USDA does not provide financing, it guarantees payments due to U.S. exporters in case the foreign banks' or importers' default.

You may learn more about GSM-102 and SCGP regulations, country specific press releases and program announcements, and a Monthly Summary of Export Credit Guarantee Program Activity on the Internet at:

<http://www.fas.usda.gov/export.html>

GSM-102

On June 20, USDA amended the Nigeria GSM-102 program for fiscal year 2002. The amendment changes the credit terms from 90 days to credit terms up to 180 days on applications received for guarantee coverage on or after the date of this program announcement. The total FY 2002 allocation for coverage to Nigeria under the GSM-102 program remains unchanged at \$10 million. The previous FAS announcement pertinent to this allocation is PR 0463-01.

On June 20, USDA increased the Caribbean Region GSM-102 program allocation from \$220 million to \$350 million. All other terms and conditions as previously announced remain the same. The FAS announcements pertinent to this allocation are PR 0275-01 and PR 0038-02.

Also on June 20, USDA increased the Central America GSM-102 program allocation from \$250 million to \$400 million. All other terms and conditions as previously announced remain the same. The FAS announcement pertinent to this allocation is PR 0290-01.

Exporters may apply for credit guarantees on a first-come, first-served basis to cover sales of eligible commodities to the aforementioned markets.

The GSM-102 program makes available credit guarantees for sales of U.S. agricultural commodities overseas. USDA does not provide financing, but guarantees payments due from foreign banks. USDA typically guarantees 98 percent of the principal and a portion of the interest. The GSM-102 program covers credit terms from 90 days to 3 years.

Under the program, once a firm sale exists, the qualified U.S. exporter applies for a payment guarantee before the date of export. The U.S. exporter pays a fee calculated on the dollar amount guaranteed, based on a schedule of rates applicable to different lengths of credit periods. The CCC-approved foreign bank issues a dollar-denominated, irrevocable letter of credit in favor of the U.S. exporter, ordinarily advised or confirmed by the financial institution in the United States agreeing to extend credit to the foreign bank. The U.S. exporter may negotiate an arrangement to be paid as exports occur by assigning the U.S. financial institution the right to proceeds that may become payable under the guarantee, and later presenting required documents to that financial institution. Such documents normally include a copy of the export report. If a foreign bank fails to make any payment as agreed, the exporter or the assignee may file a claim with USDA for the amount due and covered by the guarantee. USDA will pay the U.S. bank and will take on the responsibility of collecting the overdue amount from the foreign bank.

Supplier Credit Guarantee Program

The SCGP is unique because it covers short-term financing extended directly by U.S. exporters to foreign buyers and requires that the importers sign a promissory note in case of default on the CCC-backed payment guarantee. The SCGP emphasizes high-value and value-added products, but may include commodities or products that also have been programmed under the GSM-102 program.

The SCGP encourages exports to buyers in countries where credit is necessary to maintain or increase U.S. sales but where financing may not be available without CCC guarantees. Under the SCGP, CCC guarantees a portion of payments due from importers under short-term financing (up to 180 days) that exporters have extended directly to the importers for the purchase of U.S. agricultural commodities and products. These direct credits must be secured by promissory notes signed by the importers. CCC does not provide financing but guarantees payment due from the importer.

GSM-102 and SCGP

The following tables present the FY 2002 GSM-102 and SCGP for which USDA has allocated credit guarantees for sales of U.S. horticultural products. The table also includes horticultural sales (exporter applications received) that have been registered under GSM-102 and SCGP. For most countries and regions, exporters may apply for credit guarantees on a first-come-first-served basis to cover sales of any of the eligible commodities published in FAS program announcement PR 0096-01, issued March 20, 2001 or as superseded. The following horticultural products are eligible under the export credit guarantee programs: dried fruit; fresh fruit; frozen fruit; canned fruit; 100-percent fruit juices; fruit and vegetable concentrates, pastes, pulps and purees; honey; hops or hops extract; beer; tree nuts; fresh vegetables; canned vegetables; dried vegetables; wine; and brandy. The General Sales Manager will consider requests to establish an SCGP and/or GSM Program for a country or region or amend an authorized program to include horticultural commodities and products that are currently not eligible.

(For further information on the SCGP or GSM-102 Program for horticultural commodities, contact Yvette Wedderburn Bomersheim on 202-720-0911).

FY 2002 SCGP COVERAGE

Country	Commodity	Announced Allocations	Exporter Applications Received	Balance
		--coverage in millions of dollars--		
Algeria		10.00	0.00	10.00
Azerbaijan		5.00	0.00	5.00
Baltic Region		20.00	0.64	19.36
Caribbean Region		10.00	1.55	8.45
	Wine (180)		0.02	
Central America Region		50.00	23.93	26.07
	Fruit, Fresh (180)		0.20	
Central Europe Region		20.00	0.00	20.00
China/Hong Kong Region		50.00	0.10	49.90
	Wine (180)		0.01	
Egypt		20.00	8.60	11.40
India		25.00	0.00	25.00
Israel		20.00	0.04	19.96
Japan		50.00	0.00	50.00
Kazakhstan		15.00	2.00	13.00
Kenya		2.00	0.00	2.00
Korea		50.00	8.44	41.56
	Fruit, Canned (180)		0.19	
	Fruit, Fresh (180)		8.20	
	Wine (180)		0.05	
Mexico		200.00	135.74	64.26
	Fruit, Fresh (180)		0.03	
	Wine (180)		0.04	
Pakistan		10.00	0.00	10.00
Poland		10.00	0.05	9.95
Russia		20.00	1.81	18.19
	Fruit, Fresh (180)		0.01	
South Africa		10.00	0.00	10.00
South America Region		20.00	1.33	18.67
Southeast Asia Region		150.00	54.98	95.02
	Fruit, Fresh (180)		0.20	
	Fruit Juice (180)		0.01	
	Fruit Juice Concentrates (180)		0.01	
	Wine (180)		0.02	
Southeast Balkans Region		75.00	0.57	74.43
Southeast Europe Region		20.00	0.00	20.00
Sri Lanka		10.00	0.00	10.00
Taiwan		50.00	0.01	49.99
	Wine (180)		0.01	
Turkey		10.00	0.80	9.20
West Africa Region		35.00	5.91	29.09
Western Europe Region		50.00	1.01	48.99
	Wine (180)		0.12	
Yemen		10.00	0.00	10.00

FY 2002 GSM-102 COVERAGE

Country	Announced Allocations --coverage in millions of dollars--
Algeria	150.00
Azerbaijan	5.00
Baltic Region	15.00
Bulgaria	7.00
Caribbean Region	220.00
Central America Region	250.00
Central Europe Region	10.00
China/Hong Kong Region	300.00
Dominican Republic	25.00
East Africa	5.00
Egypt	100.00
India	25.00
Jordan	40.00
Kazakhstan	10.00
Korea	850.00
Lebanon	10.00
Malaysia	30.00
Mexico	500.00
Morocco	10.00
Nigeria	10.00
Philippines	100.00
Poland	25.00
Romania	25.00
Russia	20.00
South America Region	600.00
Southeast Asia Region	190.00
Southeast Europe Region	25.00
Southern Africa Region	50.00
Sri Lanka	35.00
Thailand	100.00
Tunisia	30.00
Turkey	345.00
West Africa Region	14.00

Top United States Horticultural Product Exports By Value

Ranked In Terms of Highest Value (includes only products with specific commodity definitions)

Commodity	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Oct. - Apr. FY 2001	Oct. - Apr. FY 2002
--- 1,000 Dollars ---							
Almonds	879,032	772,891	696,818	580,815	682,680	422,230	471,239
Essential Oils	622,219	532,623	507,651	591,583	674,715	368,643	412,995
Wine & Wine Prdts	390,376	510,923	545,287	538,143	548,601	307,892	288,132
Fresh Apples	412,855	328,068	375,869	336,444	414,227	287,995	249,036
Fresh Grapes	313,836	274,953	283,865	332,162	390,322	202,823	199,283
Frz. Potato Fries	294,417	313,209	343,216	339,553	359,945	212,061	198,651
Oranges	308,055	339,114	159,585	268,808	304,406	230,463	201,238
Orange Juice All	305,172	295,564	307,165	290,395	251,043	146,417	177,919
Proc. Tomatoes	229,526	233,209	220,380	221,306	227,506	134,623	135,694
Nursery Products	185,316	220,055	229,737	216,722	215,261	149,910	135,083
Fresh Lettuce	146,640	173,746	157,262	180,099	201,531	126,154	143,990
Grapefruit	240,408	189,744	221,443	208,329	200,273	178,795	181,527
Beer	341,784	280,088	211,861	177,241	199,782	98,485	90,867
Potato Chips	145,468	226,987	257,355	243,824	182,895	117,006	96,603
Walnuts	195,209	153,863	154,449	149,315	175,541	134,268	143,828
Fresh Cherries	140,650	113,556	154,793	169,516	159,885	2,197	3,138
Prunes	138,398	133,732	133,885	131,697	151,664	93,611	84,775
Fresh Tomatoes	123,789	122,345	127,153	148,312	150,990	86,289	76,233
Raisins	204,388	199,733	198,817	145,861	150,869	89,411	85,770
Proc. Sweet Corn	167,490	139,068	148,050	146,591	120,893	76,419	75,658
Total Other	4,838,913	4,765,679	4,864,543	5,121,136	5,296,828	2,993,258	3,017,108
GRAND TOTAL	10,623,941	10,319,150	10,299,184	10,537,852	11,059,857	6,458,950	6,468,767

Top United States Horticultural Product Exports By Volume

Ranked In Terms of Highest Value (includes only products with specific commodity definitions)

Commodity	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Oct. - Apr. FY 2001	Oct. - Apr. FY 2002
Fresh Apples	690,595	539,685	664,969	571,860	742,377	524,479	422,699
Oranges	569,739	609,433	247,419	490,867	541,338	407,192	324,860
Frz. Potato Fries	396,738	438,425	468,826	469,287	505,641	299,233	282,515
Orange Juice All	565,332	553,175	554,951	550,888	464,112	270,735	470,088
Grapefruit	484,417	387,216	428,784	390,958	390,498	352,154	357,675
Fresh Onions	265,859	292,328	257,089	333,775	357,427	243,872	197,598
Fresh Lettuce	294,571	303,816	312,563	328,600	350,247	217,689	239,136
Wine & Wine Prdts	208,786	266,294	274,696	281,475	311,924	174,614	156,098
Fresh Grapes	236,400	214,569	221,158	272,901	303,583	153,140	147,311
Beer	536,362	425,523	330,158	278,522	300,673	145,669	133,367
Proc. Tomatoes	293,112	300,327	264,369	277,277	297,129	176,961	176,417
Almonds	187,953	202,968	200,847	220,099	258,543	153,264	192,568
Fresh Melons	219,695	211,310	247,448	250,860	234,887	52,905	47,322
Fresh Tomatoes	153,657	133,687	148,271	181,892	173,470	89,219	86,682
Pears	126,603	156,807	145,816	162,629	158,199	113,287	126,767
Fresh Broccoli	130,999	126,791	154,514	182,848	157,465	86,330	84,047
Proc. Sweet Corn	203,613	171,294	186,153	187,818	150,891	97,374	86,968
Peaches	103,442	80,023	97,974	113,098	129,221	13,328	15,464
Lemons	120,330	113,392	113,931	106,249	110,507	77,414	71,005
Raisins	115,215	120,741	104,225	83,832	109,877	63,740	64,341

1/ Wine and beer is reported in 1,000 liters, orange juice in 1,000 single strength liters, and all other groups in 1,000 kilograms.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Top United States Horticultural Product Imports By Value

Ranked In Terms of Highest Value (includes only products with specific commodity definitions)

Commodity 1/	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Oct. - Apr. FY 2001	Oct. - Apr. FY 2002
--- 1,000 Dollars ---							
Beer	1,443,326	1,677,002	1,865,038	2,126,018	2,296,135	1,226,528	1,362,200
Wine & Wine Prdts	1,629,254	1,829,709	2,150,057	2,271,185	2,283,829	1,329,539	1,441,214
Bananas & Plantns	1,194,458	1,188,442	1,180,227	1,098,409	1,125,986	641,798	669,174
Nursery Products	565,267	632,672	673,194	745,977	789,101	479,844	479,540
Fresh Tomatoes	611,612	735,180	713,121	608,428	755,045	507,521	365,633
Fresh Grapes	386,183	440,659	545,409	518,260	581,556	397,255	458,935
Cut Flowers	572,926	630,067	578,766	623,213	577,418	378,819	350,075
Fresh Peppers	251,908	343,606	324,880	451,848	507,988	328,418	275,754
Cashews	292,315	339,490	390,111	487,687	366,689	215,669	202,802
Frz. Potato Fries	156,831	216,576	252,437	321,914	338,228	193,288	224,199
Essential Oils	322,447	350,086	315,861	309,570	300,590	180,601	190,047
Fresh Melons	226,502	250,921	277,880	259,797	285,704	240,044	234,554
All Apple Juices	354,632	228,735	210,263	278,975	230,406	127,365	135,246
Olives	184,217	181,730	200,293	184,928	204,810	114,273	116,936
Fresh Cucumbers	100,823	154,634	138,241	168,771	200,549	137,882	128,560
All Orange Juices	240,072	211,353	285,947	243,298	185,093	118,735	81,765
Fresh Onions	127,447	151,990	135,574	131,705	168,116	122,934	105,792
Fresh Mangos	123,009	125,047	138,823	142,010	152,116	60,558	78,720
Fresh Pineapple	74,441	83,676	121,679	117,539	151,753	86,767	93,367
Total Other	4,222,577	4,604,941	5,368,446	5,315,151	5,524,521	3,357,084	3,770,632
GRAND TOTAL	13,080,247	14,376,516	15,866,247	16,404,683	17,025,633	10,244,922	10,765,145

1/ Nursery Products excludes cut flowers.

United States Top Horticultural Product Imports By Volume

Ranked In Terms of Highest Value (includes only products with specific commodity definitions)

Commodity 1/ 2/	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Oct. - Apr. FY 2001	Oct. - Apr. FY 2002
Beer	1,612,379	1,869,577	2,072,394	2,290,532	2,490,735	1,322,872	1,455,554
Wine & Wine Prdts	432,192	428,664	420,152	481,164	510,730	288,075	329,772
Bananas & Plantns	3,911,294	4,135,832	4,369,283	4,350,838	4,046,727	2,378,565	2,376,746
Nursery Products	2,206,085	2,460,306	2,765,772	2,860,569	2,926,298	1,637,911	1,680,361
Fresh Tomatoes	743,205	856,852	722,591	708,690	868,118	601,714	405,124
Fresh Grapes	857	1,039	978	1,185	1,061	845	990
Cut Flowers	2,770,092	2,770,186	2,707,948	2,804,568	2,642,134	1,679,171	1,635,155
Fresh Peppers	284,221	319,671	345,444	352,169	346,518	222,641	265,979
Frz. Potato Fries	269,794	353,931	397,455	470,605	519,751	293,349	365,006
Fresh Melons	779,005	860,437	873,032	898,995	878,214	740,182	793,941
All Apple Juices	1,084,986	1,016,823	1,140,355	1,171,502	1,230,760	627,351	758,735
Fresh Cucumbers	302,306	327,745	336,045	346,863	373,596	285,124	287,447
All Orange Juices	1,116,798	1,063,239	1,326,231	1,284,749	976,227	628,956	413,006
Fresh Onions	261,088	259,188	246,532	224,080	269,156	190,473	183,784
Fresh Mangos	191,115	188,767	212,992	231,078	229,492	83,397	115,281
Fresh Pineapple	171,253	255,533	272,601	304,207	333,476	198,650	198,171
Fresh Squash	141,192	157,537	151,916	156,520	168,099	147,281	148,289
Frozen Broccoli	169,458	153,962	186,187	164,090	168,988	113,587	123,320
Fresh Apples	168,564	156,700	158,550	170,490	156,593	58,260	68,178

1/ Wine and beer is reported in 1,000 liters, orange juice in 1,000 single strength liters, and all other groups in 1,000 kilograms.

2/ Nursery Products excludes cut flowers.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Selected Horticultural Crop Prices Received By U.S. Growers

Commodity	Domestic units	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>		% Change Last Month	% Change Last Year
		May	April	May\1		
		Dollars/unit				
Grapefruit 2/	Box	1.65	1.02	1.05	2.9%	-36.4%
Lemons 2/	Box	5.46	5.19	7.58	46.1%	38.8%
Limes 2/	Box	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Oranges 2/	Box	4.41	4.3	4.82	12.1%	9.3%
Tangelos 2/	Box	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Tangerines 2/	Box	13.81	13.17	19.33	46.8%	40.0%
Temples 2/	Box	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Apples, fresh 3/	Lb.	0.152	0.215	0.218	1.4%	43.4%
Grapes	Ton	790	0	0	n/a	-100.0%
Peaches	Lb.	0.396	0	0.475	n/a	19.9%
Pears, fresh 3/	Ton	417	267	267	0.0%	-36.0%
Strawberries, fresh	Lb.	0.516	0.6	0.613	2.2%	18.8%
Asparagus 4/	Cwt.	114	99.5	111	11.6%	-2.6%
Broccoli 4/	Cwt.	25.5	24	20.3	-15.4%	-20.4%
Cantaloupes	Cwt.	27.1	0	30.3	n/a	11.8%
Carrots 4/	Cwt.	17.6	21.2	21.2	0.0%	20.5%
Cauliflower 4/	Cwt.	26.3	25.4	18.8	-26.0%	-28.5%
Celery 4/	Cwt.	24	18.6	14.1	-24.2%	-41.3%
Sweet Corn 4/	Cwt.	24.6	18.8	18	-4.3%	-26.8%
Cucumbers 4/	Cwt.	15.6	21.5	13.1	n/a	-16.0%
Lettuce 4/	Cwt.	18.8	13.7	9.87	-28.0%	-47.5%
Onions 4/	Cwt.	15.5	19	20.4	7.4%	31.6%
Snap Beans 4/	Cwt.	47.6	43.8	41.3	-5.7%	-13.2%
Tomatoes 4/	Cwt.	37.8	32.3	31.5	-2.5%	-16.7%

1/ Preliminary

2/ Equivalent on-tree returns.

3/ Equivalent packinghouse-door returns for CA and NY (apples only), OR (pears only), and WA (apples, peaches, and pears). Prices as sold for other states.

4/ Fresh-market, FOB shipping point.

Weight per box of citrus.

Grapefruit : AZ, CA = 67 Lbs., Florida = 85 Lbs., and Texas = 80 Lbs. per box.

Lemons: AZ, CA = 76 Lbs. per box.

Limes: Florida = 88 Lbs. per box.

Oranges: AZ, CA = 75 Lbs., Florida = 90 Lbs., and Texas = 85 Lbs. per box.

Tangelos and Temples: Florida 90 Lbs. per box.

Note: Zeroes indicate insufficient information or insufficient sales to establish a price.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), USDA.

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